1 RAYMOND PARENTEAU (FATHER) On behalf of: CODY JOSEPH PARENTEAU (A MINOR) 1370 SW David Dr. 3 Grants Pass, Oregon 97527 808.284.7463 Ph. 4 541.647.1482 Fx. 5 BEFORE THE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS 6 7 8 CJP by and through RP (Father)) Case No.: DP 14-104 9 PETITIONER POSTHEARING BRIEF Petitioners VS. 10 Grants Pass School District 7 11 12 Respondents 13 14 15 FINDING OF FACTS INFERRED THROUGH TESTIMONY AND EVIDENCE 16 The testimony and evidence from the hearing on June 16 and 17, 2014 17 prove though a preponderance of the evidence the district failed to provide 18 ESY services to the Petitioner in the IEP meeting of April $10^{
m th}$, 2014 in error 19 and direct contradiction to Federal and State law and this 20 constitutes a failure to provide FAPE to Petitioner and denies him 21 22 educational opportunity. 1. A primary argument of the district throughout the hearing had to do 23 with whether the data collected and compiled by district employees in 24 exhibit S21 relating to an obvious serious increase in the behaviors of 25 Exhibit Page 1 of 7 PETITIONER POSTHEARING BRIEF - 1

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Petitioner after the Winter break should be used as one means to determine ESY eligibility. The district contended it should not because the data was not aligned with a goal or objective and their ESY guidance documentation stated ESY could only be based on regression/recoupment problems pertaining to goals or objectives in the IEP. The basis for this determination and lack of review of available data was in error. Oregon State law mirrors the Federal Regulations when it states in part:

OAR 581-015-2065

Extended School Year Services

- (1) School districts must ensure that extended school year services are available as necessary to provide a free appropriate public education to a child with a disability.
- (2) Extended school year services must be provided only if the child's IEP team determines, on an individual basis, that the services are necessary for the provision of free appropriate public education to the child.
- (3) A school district may not:
- (a) Limit extended school year services to particular categories of disability; or
- (b) Unilaterally limit the type, amount, or duration of those services.
- (4) The purpose of extended school year services is the maintenance of the child's learning skills or behavior, not the teaching of new skills or behaviors.

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(5) School districts must develop criteria for determining the need for extended school year services. Criteria must include regression and recoupment time based on documented evidence or, if no documented evidence, on predictions according to the professional judgment of the team.

Although the State and Federal regulations allow the district to develop the criteria for determining the need for ESY, they do not provide for limiting the inquiry to regression on IEP goals or objectives only. This is clearly stated in par. (1) of the State regulation when it references the services are required when necessary to provide FAPE. The definition of FAPE is not limited to just goals and objectives as par. (4) clearly includes the maintenance of behaviors as a purpose for ESY in direct contradiction to the district's ESY guidance. Additionally, student's IEP contains many references including the need for a functional behavior assessment and behavior support plan which support the inference maintenance of behaviors is critical to his academic success and a FAPE.

2. Both the SPED Director Mr. Kolb and teacher Mrs. Jewell confirm in testimony Mrs. Jewell developed, analyzed and provided the sole data set, exhibit D10, used to make the ESY determination in the IEP meeting to determine ESY. Tr. Vol. 1, 25:12-16, Tr. Vol. 1, 27:10-16, Tr. Vol. 1, 49:7-14 and Tr. Vol. 1, 105:1-23.

Exhibit

- 3. The teacher Mrs. Jewell agreed in testimony student's aberrant or negative behaviors can impede and impact every goal and objective. Tr. Vol. 1, 147:17-20
- 4. The teacher additionally states she was responsible for confirming and verifying the fidelity of the data and the methods in which it was collected. Tr. Vol. 1, 149:22-25 She then goes on to state to Judge House she made sure the discreet trials and collected data were being presented consistently and collected correctly. Tr. Vol. 1, 154:1-5 She then at Tr. Vol. 1, 14:13-25 alludes to her personal observation of the fidelity of the methods and data for the first two data points after the Winter break. Surprisingly, she later recants those statements at Tr. Vol. 1, 168:6-12 and further states at Tr. Vol. 1, 201:9-15 she could not use the aforementioned data for ESY determination nor would she recommend its use for ESY determination by the IEP team. It appears as the hearing progresses the teacher lost confidence in what she was stating and went from being completely confident in the data to suggesting it should not be used at all.

In order for the District to have provided a FAPE, it must have complied with the procedures set forth in the IDEA, and its IEP must have been reasonably calculated to enable the child to receive educational benefit. Board of Educ. v. Rowley, 458 U.S. 176, 206-07, 102 S. Ct. 3034, 3051, 73 L.Ed.2d 690 (1982).

The Supreme Court further identified in WINKELMAN v. PARMA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (2007) [That] IDEA requires school districts to develop an IEP for

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each child with a disability, see \$\$1412(a)(4), 1414(d), with parents playing "a significant role" in this process, Schaffer v. Weast, 546 U. S. 49, 53 (2005). And the Court additionally provides us with a definition of FAPE: The Act defines a "free appropriate public education" pursuant to an IEP to be an educational instruction "specially designed . . . to meet the unique needs of a child with a disability, " \$1401(29), coupled with any additional " 'related services' " that are "required to assist a child with a disability to benefit from [that instruction]," \$1401(26)(A). See also \$1401(9). (Sec. A, pg. 3, par. 3)

In the instant case the child has a unique need, as identified by the regression of behavior skills, math skills and reading skills which were not recouped within the district's own guidelines after the Winter break. No, I do not agree with the district methodology, manner or lack of using all existing data to make a determination for ESY eligibility, but this case was not about that. This case was about the data was compiled, parsed and analyzed wrong before the IEP meeting to make the determination was even held; and during the ESY determination meeting, if the data analysis was incorrect the team could not have made a correct decision. I showed through testimony, using the district's own guidelines for analyzing the data, Cody regressed and did not recoup the skills within the allotted time frame on many very important academic skills, but most importantly behavior management, compliance and instructional control. Without those important behavior skills intact, based on the teacher's own testimony, progress towards all goals and objectives will be impeded and impacted. Even the

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Autism expert who worked with Cody last summer stated she had difficulty with Cody's behaviors when trying to engage him in academic IEP goals and objectives. Tr. Vol. 2, 147:7-9, 22-25

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Cody cannot take a test before a break and then take the same test when he gets back from break, such as a times table test to determine if he regressed over an extended break period. The only thing we as parents and educators have to rely on to make a determination of regression and/or recoupment time is the data which is collected pre and post break. The data is just that, data. It is objective information which is blind to whether he is in a good mood or bad mood, has a different instructor for the day or wants to go home early for some reason. It simply tells us what he is capable of at the moment the trial is given to him. If he did not have Autism would we excuse a failed test because he was not in the mood to take a test that day? No, the test would be a direct reflection of his ability when the test was administered. I am keenly aware that I as a parent have no say in teaching methodology or even how data is collected, but when I have access to the raw data collected, I can hold the district culpable for the results of its efforts with said data. That is what this hearing was about. Cody clearly showed regression with a lack of recoupment after the Winter break in enough areas related to a FAPE and educational opportunity to warrant ESY and this demonstrated regression with lack of recoupment was shown using district data and district guidelines. Whether the district is confident in the fidelity of the task presentations and collection methods for the data almost does not matter since their own staff swayed both ways from 100% confident to no confidence. It is and was the only data available, besides the daily behavior

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data they were determined not to address or use, for ESY determination and they created it.

CONCLUSION AND RELIEF SOUGHT

The testimony and evidence in this case clearly point to the fact the Respondent district erred in the decision to not provide ESY services for the Petitioner. Regression with lack of recoupment was clearly demonstrated through the data. Without the benefit of ESY over this summer, it is clear the potential for even greater regression with a longer recoupment time is likely.

Based on the presumptive finding from this hearing that the Petitioner was denied a FAPE and educational opportunity we request the following relief:

Compensatory education to be delivered in the form of ESY during the summer of 2014 to begin immediately and continue until ten days prior to the start of the new regular school year. The details of requested ESY compensatory education are outlined and enumerated in the Hawaii IEP which was in effect prior to the current IEP. The Hawaii IEP is Petitioner exhibit S11 and the outline and enumerated details can be found on page 16 of 16.

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Respectfully submitted this 24th day of June, 2014

RAYMOND PARENTEAU

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